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SOURCE Documentary as indicated. (Information specifically requested.)

RECENTLY PUBLISHED RESEARCH OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, USSR

"Diacyl Derivatives of Bis(4-aminophenyl) Sulfone," V. A. Zasosov, Ministry of Health, Moscow

"Zhur Obshch Khimii" Vol 17, 1947, pp 471-6

A number of N,N^1-acylated derivatives of $(p\text{-}H_2NC_6H_4)_2SO_2$ (I) were prepared for medicinal evaluation. Typical procedures of synthesis are described and properties given. Following diacyl derivatives were prepared: dipropionyl, butanoyl, isobutyryl, valeryl, isovaleryl, hexanoyl, heptanoyl, octanoyl, nonanoyl, decanoyl, dodecanoyl, tetradecanoyl, hexadecanoyl, octadecanoyl, hendecanoyl, oleyl, carbethoxy, Bz, phenylacetyl, 2-furoyl, 2-thenoyl, and nicotinoyl.

"Derivatives of 4-nitro-4'-aminodiphenyl Sulfone," V. A. Zasosov, Ministry of Health, Moscow

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol 17, 1947, pp 477-81

A number of N-acyl derivatives of 4-nitro-4'-aminodiphenyl sulfone (I) were prepared for medicinal evaluation for tuberculosis and intestinal infections. Typical procedures of synthesis are described and properties of the derivatives given, but medical values are not stated. Following N'-derivatives were prepared: formyl, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, isovaleryl, hexanoyl, heptanoyl, octanoyl, nonanoyl, decanoyl, hexadecanoyl, hendecanoyl, and carbethoxy.

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"Influence of Glucose on Cumulative Effects and Elimination of Cardiac Glycosides," E. K. Gvozdeva, Med Inst, Ministry of Pub Health, Moscow

"Farmakol i Toksikol" Vol 9, No 4, 1946, pp 3-9

When glucose (I) is given simultaneously with cardiac glycosides, its influence on cumulative effects varies according to dose and stage of cumulation. During the first 24 hours, I diminishes the cumulative effects of diginorm (II) and strophanthin (III), but shows no significant influence on effects observed 3-7 days after a preliminary dose (65 or 75% of the lethal) of II given intravenously to cats in hypertonic I solution. Control cats received II in isotonic NaCl solution. Effect of I was smaller after 75% than after 65% of the lethal dose of II. Rate of elimination of III, after intravenous injection of 50% of the lethal dose, was moderately increased by simultaneous injection of 40% glucose solution. Cardiac fixation of III is greater after slow than after rapid infusion in the vein.

"Synthesis of 6-methoxy-4-[(4-diethylamino-1-methylbutyl)amino]-2-styrylquinoline," M. V. Rubtsov, A. P. Arendaruk, Ministry of Health, Moscow

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol 16, 1946, pp 215-20

6-Methoxy-4-chloroquinaldine (I) and 35% $NaHSO_3$ heated to gentle boiling and allowed to stand overnight, yielded Na 6-methoxy-4-quinaldinesulfonate, which was converted to free acid (II) by treatment with HCl. II heated with BzH in the presence of piperidine gave 6-methoxy-2-styryl-4-quinolinesulfonic acid (III). III, 1-diethylamino-4-aminopentane (IV), and water were heated, diluted with water, extracted with Et_2O, and the extract steam-distilled. Extraction of the residue with Et_2O and drying with K_2CO_3, followed by evaporation of the solvent, solution in Me_2CO, and treatment with the calculated amount of alcoholic HCl, yielded 6-methoxy-4-[(4-diethylamino-1-methylbutyl)amino]-2-styrylquinoline-2HCl.

"Derivatives of Para-Sulfamylphenylglycine," V. M. V. Rubtsov, V. T. Klimko, Ministry of Health, Moscow

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol 16, 1946, pp 1865-70

A number of derivatives of N-(para-sulfamylphenyl) glycine (I) were prepared for medicinal evaluations against gas gangrene and tuberculosis. Esterification or amidation resulted in sharply decreased biological acitivity against gas gangrene; antitubercular action was weak in all instances. The Me ester, 2'-pyridylamide, and the anilide were equivalent to the free acid in hemolytic streptococcus tests. Procedures of synthesis are described and the properties of the

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derivatives are given. Following derivatives of I were prepared: Me ester, Et ester, Pr ester, Bu ester, phenethyl ester, benzylamide, anilide, 2'-methoxyanilide, 2'-pyridylamide, α-(parasulfamylanilino)-α-phenylacetamide, α-(para-acetamidophenylsulfonamido)-α-phenylacetic acid, and sulfanilamidophenylacetic acid.

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